As shown in the above table, when the mouse IgG reference material was immobilized in front of the test line, the lowest CV value for AFP concentration was found. Therefore, this case provides excellent reproducibility in AFP concentration.

Example 16

Dispensation of Ag line with which Ag or detector reacts in back of the viewing window

The hook effect occurs when Ag is present in excessive amounts, and brings about false negative results that cause fatal wrong diagnosis. A method of quantifying Ag by inducing binding of a capture antibody to a detector and Ag in a mixture like the present system has a potential of causing the hook effect and thus errors in quantitative assay. In a normal case, when an excessive detector binds to both free Ag and Ag immobilized in an Ag line, signals are generated. As shown in Figs. 18 and 20, signals increase according to the increased concentration of Ag in the test line 30, whereas, in the Ag line 61, signals decrease according to the